

## PROBLEMS FOR SUN READERS

### TWO WAYS FOUND TO SOLVE W. McMartin's Bridge Hand.

Bridge problems and double solutions—Cryptogram in the form of a sum in division—Pawntactics—The Tark's Secret Sign—The Camera's Image.

Bridge problem No. 107 is another of W. McMartin's compositions and is a good example of a position which is clever enough to keep one guessing for a time without bringing on nervous prostration, but which is spoiled by being open to a double solution, although some persons do not consider that a defect.

In the actual play at the bridge table there is no rule requiring you to get the number of tricks necessary to win the game by playing in a certain way. If it is open to you to lead trumps and exhaust them or to make your trumps separately, to take a finesse in this suit or in that, either method is unquestionably legitimate. Provided both are equally certain of giving the same number of tricks, there seems to be a tendency, however, to compare bridge problems with those of chess or checkers, in which it has become the fashion to have only one key move. There is no logic in this custom, and there was a chess problem going the rounds some time ago in which it was required to mate in three different ways and solvers were asked to find all three, which, by the way, very few of them could do.

The SUN printed a bridge problem a short time ago in which it was required to get the same number of tricks no matter what suit the other side led, which fits pretty closely to the actual conditions at the bridge table, because you never know what suit your opponent will lead. But the conventional idea of a bridge problem seems to be that this selection of a suit should be restricted to the defense, and that there should be but one suit or one card to lead for the attack. It is certainly curious that almost every beginner at problem construction sets up a position that can be solved in two different ways, but with the same result.

In No. 107 Z may lead either the five of spades or the deuce of diamonds, the author's solution being to lead the spade. Y giving up his king on A's ace. What- ever A leads next Y makes three sure tricks in three different suits at once and then puts B in with the small spade. As B has nothing but diamonds left he must present Z with the last two tricks.

If Z opens with a small diamond Y can sacrifice his king of spades by leading it, and as A will then have nothing to return but the heart or the club Y can make his trick in each of those suits and then put B in with the small spade, as in the first variation.

Correct solutions from: William C. Van Antwerp, John F. Hubbard, Lieut. Carl C. Oakes, C. W. Drummond, Penrose Angwin, Ben Kard, H. C. Mandheim, Mrs. A. M. Kern, James Steen, B. M. C. J. L. Scott, H. E. W. Little, John Charles M. Root, Theodore Reamer, Kirkman & Gurney, Bay State, Wallace Hampton, Dr. George C. Bailey, Helen Dorsey, Lieut. Com. R. W. Henderson, J. W. Cromwell, Jr., B. F. Knipe, Herbert Riker, Pauline Newbold, F. G. T. Henry, H. Gilman, N. S. Willets, D. C. Shanks, Nathan H. Norris, M. S. B. Stevens, B. Ayres, J. G. Walsh, Harry Green, Charles Waters, W. W. Dudley, Lieut. R. J. Herman, Frank Hoy, T. C. Rhodes, Achel Green, F. O'Byrne, George A. Thorpe, Roscoe C. Harris, Harry Ashe, N. D. Burt, H. D. Rowie, H. H. Miller, J. B. Hill, George B. Glover, Mrs. Jack L. Herbert, H. T. Green, Fred Adams, Percy Roche, G. T. Forbes, Algernon Gray, Ralph Norton, Hewitt Washburn, A. Battell, Jonathan Kilbourne, E. Beebe, C. N. Hilton, Thomas Diehl, J. W. Worz, Frederic Pyle, W. P. W. J. Warren, Merrill, Ellen Jennings, A. N. Barry, Jr., F. J. J. Elizabeth T. Williams, H. Holmes, F. A. J. Macomber, H. W. Coleman, Martin B. Cohn, Burton D. Blair, Thomas Rogers, G. T. Jurgens, Henry Andersen, Charles Westbury, E. C. Norman, T. C. Watkins, A. I. Strasburger, W. A. Bulkley, Erik Drake, W. R. McCoy, B. G. Brane, C. H. O'Connor, T. J. Buehler, Tramp Trays, Victor Du Pont, Jr., W. C. Johnson, Arthur L. Brown, A. H. Shaw and Elmer Potter.

The name of Victor Du Pont, Jr., should be added to the list of correct solvers of No. 106, his solution being postmarked Wilmington, January 28, although it did not reach this office until February 6.

Here is something from an entirely new composition, who is anxious to have a tilt at the cracks who used to fill up the honor list before No. 106 came along:

BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 108

By starting at the point A and going down and then up to C and down again and then up to the top right hand corner and back to A the figure may be easily drawn, but a shorter and simpler way is to start at the angle B and go from there upward to the right or left and all round the outline of the figure first, coming back to B again. The lines inside the figure can then be drawn as in the sketch.

Correct solutions from: Abe Cronkite, C. C. Spangler, Hattie McDonald, F. A. Weyer, H. H. Schroeder, James Steen, E. Beebe, William J. Smith, J. M. Keller, Mrs. L. Day, Frank M. Gerry, Hotel Orleans, W. L. H. and Walter Darkin.

THAT CAMERA FINDER

A number of interesting letters have come to hand discussing this problem in optics, and several amateur photographers confess they never knew before that the image in a brilliant finder was not a correct representation of the picture in front of the lens.

The rays of light pass from an object to a mirror in straight lines. Therefore when you look at the reflection it is precisely as if you stood behind the object and saw the straight lines run from the one to the other. If the word "hat" was written on a transparent card this is what you would see:

But if you hold an ordinary hand mirror upside down and below the level of the eyes, looking into it as you look into the finder of a camera, you will discover that the image is no longer reversed from left to right, but is upside down. You would see it in this way in the finder, but for the small lens in front of the mirror, which turns the image both upside down and reversed from left to right. By this means it sets it straight one way and reverses it again the other, and this is thought to be the better way, as one can judge a group better when simply reversed from right to left than when it is upside down, as one sees it on the ground glass of a view camera.

E. Beebe mentions the fact that some years ago a photographer patented the use of a mirror in the rear of the ground glass, and in focusing the operator had to look down into the mirror instead of through the ground glass, and this gave him an upright although reversed picture. The same idea is carried out in the modern reflect camera, but the mirror is inside the camera between the lens and the plate and the ground glass is on the top of the box instead of at the back.

The following gave excellent explanations of the principle involved: B. G. Braine, W. W. Randall, E. Beebe, C. H. O'Connor, Sepp, Charles L. Langlois, Miss M. Cook, A. H. Shaw, Martin W. Keith and G. M. Stacey.

Although no one has yet been able to solve the cryptogram printed in this column several weeks ago several correspondents have asked for something more in the same line, but not quite so hard. A number still insist that anything in the way of a cipher can be solved if a person has the time. Try this one:

It is related of a certain nobleman who was fond of entertaining all sorts of odd geniuses at his country place in England that he was especially devoted to two things, mathematical problems and precious stones. He was exceedingly annoyed one day to find that one of the most valuable gems in his collection was missing.

A servant volunteered some information which seemed to point to one of his mathematical inclined guests as the culprit. He was, however, a man of such talents could stoop to theft. Nevertheless he sent for him, and after he had waited impatiently for nearly an hour the guest appeared. After the search he had taken the jewel himself he confessed that he knew who had taken it and where it was hid and he offered to disclose the secret upon one condition.

This being granted, he took from his pocket a folded envelope and demanded:

that he be allowed to go where he pleased without being followed or watched until the nobleman had had time to read the message within the envelope. The nobleman had finished reading it he might do as he thought best with his guest if the disclosure in the message were not satisfactory.

Then the guest handed the envelope to the nobleman and immediately left the room. Upon tearing open the envelope the nobleman found that there was nothing in it but half a sheet of note paper upon which appeared the following little sum in division:

NEM)IEYNCI(QOM  
ICPK  
IKYC  
ICPK  
TKEI  
TKCE  
IN

It was at once obvious to the mathematical mind of the nobleman that the ten letters stood for the ten digits, and that if a person could find the figures that stood in the place of these letters in this sum of long division he would be able to read the message, which would disclose both the thief and the hiding place of the gem.

By the time the nobleman had this little problem worked out his guest was safe in the mazes of London. But perhaps you can do it in less time.

### CHESS ENDINGS.

It may interest some of those who have been amusing themselves at the expense of their chess playing friends with the positions printed in this column on January 8 and 22 to know that Zukertort had a very similar problem which he was never tired of springing on alleged experts. Perhaps THE SUN will publish it some day.

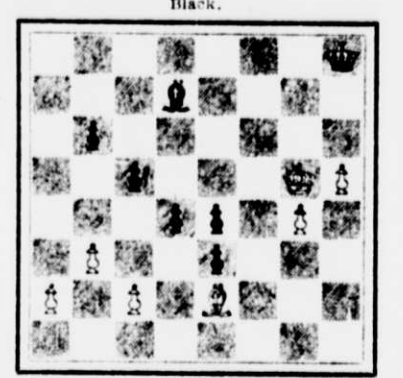
The solution of chess problem No. 107, if Q goes to B6, is for black to play R-K8. If the Q interposes it is mate. If the B takes it is stalemate. Of course white should have played Q-R5, pinning the rook.

Correct solutions from: R. H. Wemyss, Mate Ho, W. J. Ferris, G. T. Cunningham, William C. Van Antwerp, L. Stark, Dr. A. H. Baldwin, B. G. Braine, B. F. Wilcox, C. H. O'Connor and H. J. Anderson.

Here is an instructive little ending for the student of pawn tactics:

### CHESS PROBLEM NO. 108.

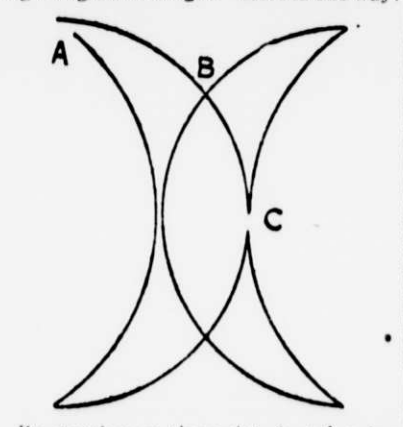
Black.



In this position white actually played KRP-B6. What is the objection to this move, if any, and what should white have played?

### THAT SECRET SIGN.

As a number of the older as well as the younger readers of THE SUN discovered, the trick in making the sign of the double crescent in one stroke of the pencil lies in getting started right. Here is one way:



By starting at the point A and going down and then up to C and down again and then up to the top right hand corner and back to A the figure may be easily drawn, but a shorter and simpler way is to start at the angle B and go from there upward to the right or left and all round the outline of the figure first, coming back to B again. The lines inside the figure can then be drawn as in the sketch.

Correct solutions from: Abe Cronkite, C. C. Spangler, Hattie McDonald, F. A. Weyer, H. H. Schroeder, James Steen, E. Beebe, William J. Smith, J. M. Keller, Mrs. L. Day, Frank M. Gerry, Hotel Orleans, W. L. H. and Walter Darkin.

THAT CAMERA FINDER

A number of interesting letters have come to hand discussing this problem in optics, and several amateur photographers confess they never knew before that the image in a brilliant finder was not a correct representation of the picture in front of the lens.

The rays of light pass from an object to a mirror in straight lines. Therefore when you look at the reflection it is precisely as if you stood behind the object and saw the straight lines run from the one to the other. If the word "hat" was written on a transparent card this is what you would see:

But if you hold an ordinary hand mirror upside down and below the level of the eyes, looking into it as you look into the finder of a camera, you will discover that the image is no longer reversed from left to right, but is upside down. You would see it in this way in the finder, but for the small lens in front of the mirror, which turns the image both upside down and reversed from left to right. By this means it sets it straight one way and reverses it again the other, and this is thought to be the better way, as one can judge a group better when simply reversed from right to left than when it is upside down, as one sees it on the ground glass of a view camera.

E. Beebe mentions the fact that some years ago a photographer patented the use of a mirror in the rear of the ground glass, and in focusing the operator had to look down into the mirror instead of through the ground glass, and this gave him an upright although reversed picture. The same idea is carried out in the modern reflect camera, but the mirror is inside the camera between the lens and the plate and the ground glass is on the top of the box instead of at the back.

The following gave excellent explanations of the principle involved: B. G. Braine, W. W. Randall, E. Beebe, C. H. O'Connor, Sepp, Charles L. Langlois, Miss M. Cook, A. H. Shaw, Martin W. Keith and G. M. Stacey.

Although no one has yet been able to solve the cryptogram printed in this column several weeks ago several correspondents have asked for something more in the same line, but not quite so hard. A number still insist that anything in the way of a cipher can be solved if a person has the time. Try this one:

It is related of a certain nobleman who was fond of entertaining all sorts of odd geniuses at his country place in England that he was especially devoted to two things, mathematical problems and precious stones. He was exceedingly annoyed one day to find that one of the most valuable gems in his collection was missing.

A servant volunteered some information which seemed to point to one of his mathematical inclined guests as the culprit. He was, however, a man of such talents could stoop to theft. Nevertheless he sent for him, and after he had waited impatiently for nearly an hour the guest appeared. After the search he had taken the jewel himself he confessed that he knew who had taken it and where it was hid and he offered to disclose the secret upon one condition.

This being granted, he took from his pocket a folded envelope and demanded:

### CLOTHES IN THE '30S. A Glimpse at a New York Family of Sixty Years Ago.



HERE IS THE MOTHER. THERE WASN'T ANY SUBWAY CRUSH THEN, SO IT DIDN'T MUCH MATTER.



HERE IS THE FATHER. MUCH AS HE IS NOW EXCEPT AS TO THE HAT.



THIS IS HOW A BOY OF TEN LOOKED.



GIRLS OF THIRTY WERE RIGGED OUT LIKE THIS.



A BOY OF FOUR IN HIS GLORY.

### AN ODD BRIDGE.

Spanning the Railroad Tracks at Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Sure to fix the eye of the stranger who may wonder that way is the footbridge over Tenth avenue at Thirtieth street spanning the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. This bridge crosses the avenue diagonally from the northeast corner of the street to the southwest corner, being placed in this unusual position to span tracks crossing the avenue diagonally in the other direction from the yards south of Thirtieth street and east of the avenue to the north side of Thirtieth street and west of the avenue.

At either end this bridge has two stairway approaches, at its northerly end there is a stairway leading up to it from the east side of the avenue and another leading up from the north side of the street, while at the southerly end of the bridge there are stairs up from the south side of the street and the west side of the avenue.

The bridge span is actually supported at either end by upright steel columns, but the four stairway approaches are what first catch the eye, and so the whole odd structure looks like an elevated bridge supported on four spreading legs.

## THE ADVERTISING OF SOCIETY

Continued from First Page.

tained by the stream of water which follows the projectile.

For the benefit of the thousands of Londoners who will be unable to see the coronation procession to Westminster Abbey and the royal progress through the City of London the managers of all the leading London music halls have made arrangements to show the spectacle in moving pictures at their halls on the same evening. To carry out the arrangements successfully the London representatives of all the great picture film companies in the world have been among the earliest purchasers of positions on the route.

Facilities for securing good records of the pageant have been acquired at every possible point of vantage and on both days an army of biroscope operators will be employed. One well known cinematographic house has just completed arrangements for recording the royal processions from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey at every step of the route.

Each camera operator will have an assistant at hand and as he obtains his pictures of the passing procession he will slip away and hasten to the firm's headquarters, where everything will be in readiness for immediate development of the pictures. A fleet of motor cars will be in waiting in the side streets off the line of route, and before the King has reached the Abbey the first glimpse of the great spectacle outside the palace gates will be in process of transference to a film several hundred feet in length.

The whole procession will be shown at several London halls that night, and pictures will also be despatched by the late afternoon trains into the provinces in time for exhibition on the evening of the next day. The demand for the films is enormous, and the staff of this firm will be working continuously night and day for a week in order to meet it. Special films will be exhibited in Paris at the earliest possible moment, and orders are coming from the United States and other parts of the world.

It is not possible to obtain any records of the actual scene within the Abbey, owing to the difficulties of light. Even if the Abbey authorities granted permission no reasonably good results could be obtained owing to the dull light of the Abbey interior.

Wireless light is the latest possibility of the scientific world, according to Mr. Thorne Baker, the expert on wireless telegraphy and electrical science. He says:

"Recent experiments on the neon light, perhaps the chief illuminant in years to come, suggest enormous possibilities in the future lighting of the world."

"The neon light is simply a long vacuum tube into which is passed a little neon, a very rare, colorless gas. When an electric current of a sufficiently high voltage is passed through this tube it at once becomes luminous, emitting a rich, red light."

"This red light, according to M. Georges Claude, the French scientist, assumes a warm, golden color on the eyes becoming accustomed to it."

"A neon tube sufficient to light a room 10 feet square should cost about \$5. Moreover, only half as much electricity is required to light it as an ordinary electric filament lamp of the same cubical contents."

"Now, Nikola Tesla, the eminent electrical scientist, has stated that the day will come when enormous wireless generating stations will be erected which will supply electric power for the whole of the world."

"At the present time such an enormous loss of electricity takes place in transmitting energy by wireless that such a scheme would be impracticable."

### BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BIG LINCOLN SALE PIANOS

Don't Delay Call at once. Our modern upright pianos are the best of the kind. The LINCOLN SALE is now on.

Some BIG SNAPS Here

G. & B. BARMORE	\$400	\$40
62 Monthly Until Paid		
CABLE & SON	375	55
63 Monthly Until Paid		
CHRISTIE & SON	400	65
65 Monthly Until Paid		
ALBERT WEBER	500	75
64 Monthly Until Paid		
KRANICH & BACH	450	80
66 Monthly Until Paid		
STEINWAY & SON	650	90
68 Monthly Until Paid		
WESER BROTHERS	325	125
69 Monthly Until Paid		
GABLER	375	135
70 Monthly Until Paid		
STUYVESANT & CO.	275	150
71 Monthly Until Paid		
WINTERROTH & CO.	275	160
72 Monthly Until Paid		
JAMES & HOLMSTROM	350	165
73 Monthly Until Paid		
H. WATERS & CO.	300	170
74 Monthly Until Paid		
STULTZ & BAUER	300	175
75 Monthly Until Paid		
SCHUBERT CO.	300	180
76 Monthly Until Paid		
MASON & HAMLIN	450	215
77 Monthly Until Paid		
KNABE CO.	500	235
78 Monthly Until Paid		

3 Monthly Rents a Upright PIANO

GOETZ & CO. PIANOS

81 Court, cor. Livingston St.

One Block from Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Open Evenings. Phone 4052 Main.



DR. L. J. HOYT, DENTIST

455 Fulton St. near Jay or Smith St. Brook. (Opp. Nutting's Clothing Store.) Beautiful Artificial Teeth \$5, \$8, \$10 a Set. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Teeth Filled \$1. All Work Warranted.

"When, however, the secret of transmitting electrical energy by wireless is discovered the neon lamp will probably be used for wireless lighting."

"A neon tube will glow quite brightly when placed within several yards of a wireless mast when messages are being sent."

"How simple the lighting of houses will become when lit by wireless may be imagined. For instance, around the walls of one's room may be little hooks simply connected by wires with the earth. When darkness comes one merely hangs up a neon light tube and the room is flooded with a soft red glow."

There is anxiety among the gamekeepers at Windsor, for King George has pronounced himself dissatisfied with the pleasant shooting in the Home Park there. He has declared that merely big bags do not please him as a sportsman, and that shooting time and hand birds is not sport but butchery, and the pleasures at Windsor are so very tame that they almost come to be shot of their own free will.

Furthermore the royal taste has rebelled against the flavor of these hand birds, the King declaring that they taste like mere barnyard chickens. So he has decided to dispense with the services of seventeen under keepers who are mainly employed in rearing pheasants and to close the Home Park shooting for two years in the hope that both the sport and the quality of the birds may be improved.

Fashionable women in Paris are seriously considering the abandonment of the corset. The styles which are to prevail in the coming season really call for unlaced figures, and if a woman is not slender enough to pass muster, why, there is always the "machine à faire maigrir," which is the fad of the moment.

It was invented by a scientist to remove the superfluous flesh of certain patients who could not reduce themselves, but it has come to be the resource of every plump French woman of fashion who has no time for exercise nor inclination for dieting. It is an induction machine in which by means of a Faradic current the successive contraction of all the muscles is produced, thus making them work without imposing any effort on their owner or any fatigue of the nervous system.

It is very expensive to preserve one's figure by this system, but the inventor's office is besieged by many women who wish to be reduced in weight.

It seems impossible to daunt those brave spirits whose ardent desire it is to reform the English language as it is written. The question has just been discussed again at a meeting of the English Association.

Prof. Skeat said he was willing to accept almost any system if only some little advance would be made. He lamented that people did not realize that English was once phonetic but that the pronunciation has changed.

George Bernard Shaw told the meeting all about it. "It is absolutely necessary," he said, "to have a standard pronunciation and put it down. If after it has been put down two men do not pronounce a word in the same way, well, one will just have to be offended."

Mr. Shaw then declared that some new letters were necessary. Taking the word "thumps," for instance, it might be spelled "thampz," but then people would laugh. But if there were a new letter for the "th" and new sort of vowel then none would find it ridiculous or comic. Talking of the standard of pronunciation Mr. Shaw said:

"Some years ago there lived in England an extremely good speaker, a speaker

who spoke English in a way which was recognized as distinguished and entirely presentable. I refer to the speech of the late Queen Victoria. My first impression of Queen Victoria was that if she had gone all over the world her English would have been recognized at once as English in which you could deliver a speech from the throne, a judgment in the judicial committee of the Privy Council, a speech in the House of Commons or the House of Lords or a sermon in Westminster Abbey, in fact a speech which would not be a stumbling block to you but which would carry you anywhere."

The demand for phonetic spelling first arose, said Mr. Shaw, from people who want a speech which will not be an obstacle to their social advancement. It will also come from the unfortunate actor who has to represent a gentleman on the stage.

Such a one has three types of English from which to select: Queen Victoria's English; the curate's English, which is very largely Oxford English, and the motor car, week-end sort of English, which is being used on the stage by persons who know no better.

Finally, as Queen Victoria is no longer available, Mr. Shaw declared for Forbes Robertson's pronunciation as a standard.

After twelve agitated years of office Max Liebermann, the well known North German painter, retires from the leadership of the secession and is succeeded by the rising artist, Louis Corinth. The change of president denotes at the same time a turning point in the history of a movement which occurs in all arts, when the younger and less experienced talents strive to break away from what appears to them the fetters of convention and purely academic wisdom, and which for years kept north German art circles in a state of warfare and excitement.

During the period every one took sides and the Kaiser himself threw the whole weight of his personality into the scale against the secessionist artists. Since then the Kaiser has modified his attitude of hostility, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the secessionists have more and more established conventions of their own less extravagant in themselves and less revolting to the conventions of authority.

The new president, whose altar piece "Golgotha" has won him encomiums on all sides, introduces a new and serious style of which correct drawing and seriousness of conception are the chief characteristics. The naturalism of the secessionists, so ardently sought after and so stoutly defended by Max Liebermann and his early followers, has not been abandoned, but with years has acquired the sanity of judgment essential to great achievement in any art.

The present year promises to provide a record by the number of its Antarctic expeditions. To those already announced must be added the British expedition now being organized by Dr. A. Forbes Mackay, who will be its leader.

His intention, he explains, is not to attempt to reach the south pole but to map out the coastline of the Antarctic continent to the south of the Pacific Ocean. The expedition to be organized extends from Graham's Land to King Edward VII. Land, a distance of some 2,000 miles along an entirely unknown coast which has never been sighted. Ships are prevented from getting near by great fields of ice, and Dr. Mackay's opinion is that the only way to explore the coastline is by working a route round the ice which fringes the coast.

Dr. Mackay hopes to get the support

and recognition of the Royal Geographical Society. According to present arrangements the expedition will leave England next August. It will be away two years, fifteen months of which will be spent on the ice. It is estimated that \$100,000 will be ample for the expenses of the trip. The funds will be subscribed privately.

Claude Phillips, keeper of the Wallace collection, has retired owing to the regulations as to age limit. He is succeeded by D. S. MacColl, who vacates his post as keeper of the Tate Gallery in order to take up the appointment.

Mr. MacColl is one of the most eminent art connoisseurs of the day. A native of Glasgow, he attained distinction as art critic for the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review*. Under his régime at Millbank the Tate Gallery has prospered and expanded amazingly, the outstanding feature of his service there being the inauguration of the Turner wing and the concentration in seven rooms of a remarkable collection of the works of England's greatest landscape painters.

His labors on behalf of the Tate Gallery collection have told severely on his health and he is only just recovering from a serious illness brought on through overwork.

The great armor making firm of Krupp has made another important addition to its enterprise by acquiring control of the Westphalian Drahtindustrie Works of Hamm, the largest wire works on the European continent. For \$1,500,000 the Krupps take over the Drahtindustrie company's new issue of preference shares and secure for a period of forty years paramount influence over the company's entire business.

Krupps will also acquire an option on the Drahtindustrie's branch works at Riga in Russia. The firm further assures itself the privilege of taking over the Drahtindustrie's entire capitalized property for the sum of \$4,650,000. Krupp's share capital, which has been increased from time to time to permit of the acquisition of new works of all kinds, now aggregates \$45,000,000.

Another direction in which the Krupp firm is displaying activity is in the establishment of German engineering schools in China. According to the *Berliner Tageblatt* Herr Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach, the head of the firm, has given \$25,000 toward a scheme for three such institutions which are intended to break the American and English monopoly of technical and scientific education in China. This project has the active support of the German Foreign Minister, Admiral Tirpitz, and many other influential personages.

Yet another instance of the efforts that are being made to increase German influence in the Middle Kingdom is announced to-day. Herr Dernburg, the former Colonial Secretary, who recently returned from a tour in the Far East, is about to undertake a gigantic task which is broadly described as the electrification of China and Japan.

Herr Dernburg not long ago became a director of one of the biggest electrical concerns in Europe, the Allgemeine Electricische Gesellschaft, of Berlin, and is now becoming president when Herr Emil Rathenau, who is over 70, retires. Herr Dernburg's ambitious scheme includes contracts for electric railroads and street car systems in China and Japan, the introduction of automobile omnibuses and the installation of electric light and power plants in various Chinese and Japanese cities. This also has the warm support of the German Government.

### BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.